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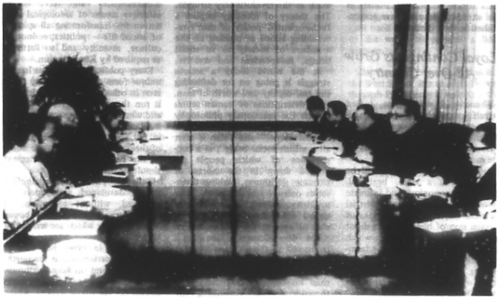
Pyongyang Attacks S. African Racists As Prime Minister of Lesotho Visits Korea



On May 9, President Kim Il Sung had a talk with Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Mr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, visited the DPRK from May 7 through May 13 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He was the seventh foreign leader who has visited Korea so far this year following Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Upper Voltese Prime Minister Thomas Sankara, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Seychellois President France Albert Rene.

Premier Li Jong Ok in his speech made at a banquet hosted the DPRK Government in honor of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho said, "The Korean people determinedly denounce the move of aggression and intervention of the South African racists against the people of Lesotho and strongly hold that the repression of the South African racists against the struggle of the Namibian and South African people for freedom and liberation and their armed invasion against her surrounding front-line states must be stopped at once."

In the May 9 banquet speech, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan expressued support to the DPRK Government's efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula independently and peacefully.

He said, "We assure him the great leader of the firm support of the Government and people of Lesotho on the issue of Korean reunification, an issue of cardinal importance for the Korean people and the world in general." **(See Banquet Speeches on Page 3)**

The DPRK and the Kingdom of Lesotho, both are member nations of the non-aligned movement, established diplomatic relations in July 1980.

President Kim Il Sung received Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan on May 9 and that day he arranged a luncheon for him.

The day before the luncheon, talks were held in Pyongyang between Premier Li Jong Ok and Dr. Leabua Jonathan. The KCNA dated May 9 reported talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Dae Jung: Chon Is Worse than Rhee And Pak

By Kim Jong Myong
Staff Reporter

Exiled south Korean dissident leader Kim Dae Jung said that the current human rights situation in south Korea is worse than under the former two strongmen Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi.

"Human rights have never been so violated in Korea as they are today," Mr. Kim stressed.

His remarks came in a speech made by him at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia where former U.S. President Carter teaches part-time. **(See Summary of His Speech on Page 8)**

In his March 30 speech entitled, "Christianitiy, Human Rights and Democracy in Korea," the leading democratic figure elaborated on the south Korean situation:

"Since General Chun Doo Hwan seized power, as many as 700 journalists have been forced to retire simply because they demanded freedom of the press. At least one hundred scholars have been expelled for political reasons. It is estimated that each college campus has been infiltrated by 100 to 200 plainclothed policemen. A new regulation stipulates that each year *30% of college students must be* dismissed from school. The number of political prisoners has nearly doubled and punishment has become much harsher than before. Labor union membership has plunged; dozens of active unions have been destroyed."

The ultimate goal of the human rights movement in south Korea, Mr. Kim urged, lies in "the establishment of a democratic government" which, he firmly believes, will pave the way for a negotiated solution to the reunification question.

He expressed south Koreans' firm resolve to achieve its goal, saying "We may be pushed to the ground. We may be trampled upon. We may be mowed off. But, in the end we always rise again."

He predicts that if the Chon Du Hwan military junta insists upon confrontation with the democratic forces at home, it will be short-lived.

"Syngman Rhee was overthrown. Park Chung Hee and his wife met tragic deaths. How can Chun Doo Hwan succeed in suppressing our people, enjoying as he does much less prestige than his predecessors and facing much more difficult problems," he asked.

Meanwhile, Kim Dae Jung May 1 called on Americans to back "the will of the majority" in south Korea by taking interest in their struggle for democracy.

"I ask you to support the Korean people's democratic efforts," he told a press conference before a speech at the University of Washington. "I ask Americans to side with the will of the majority," stressed Kim Dae Jung.

He said south Koreans want freedom of the press, of labor unions, of campus and political activities.

He said he has found misconceptions about his country's problems. Specially, he criticized the view that "the military regime is good because it serves as a bulwark against communism."

"That view is shortsighted and un*realistic*," he *said, predicting south* Koreans will become increasingly anti-American if the United States does not shift its policy.

He urged President Reagan to postpone the planned trip to south Korea, adding that a Reagan visit would be seen as an endorsement of the military dictatorship.

"America is deeply involved in Korea, politically, economically, so it has great influence on Korea," Kim said.

He criticized American news media, saying "If students demonstrate in Holland, it's on the front page. If Korean students or laborers stage demonstrations for democracy, most of the American press disregards it."

In a speech before a council on world in San Francisco on May 11, Kim urged the south Korean "government" to amend the constitution to make it truly democratic.

U.S. May Deploy Nutron Bombs In S. Korea: Washington Post

The United States has been quietly producing neutron warheads since August 1981, and the tactical neutron bombs could be used effectively in south Korea, Jack Anderson, a prominent American columnist, asserted in a Washington Post article dated May 2.

His disclosure is not new as military experts here and in Washington have already pointed out that the United States decided as far back as 1978 to deploy and use neutron bombs in south Korea while Carter was in the White House.

On August 11, 1981, a Pentagon spokesman implied that Washington is planning to deploy and use neutron bombs in south Korea.

But this is the first disclosure based on what Anderson called "a secret Pentagon report."

Anderson said there is a talk in the Pentagon of doing just that. "The Pentagon is producing 8-inch neutron artillery rounds that can be used by south Korean howitzers, and is working on a new 155 mm artillery shell with a neutron version," he said.

Neutron bombs or warheads are normally fired by 155 mm howitzers which are already deployed in south Korea along the DMZ.

Since the 1978 U.S.-south Korean joint military exercise Team Spirit, Lance missiles, surface-to-surface ballistic missiles capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads, have been used for the purpose of exercises.

Disclosing that the United States already has tactical nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, the columnist said 21 atomic demolition munitions (ADMs), nuclear land mines, are buried within a mile of the DMZ between north and south Korea. "The ADMs would be detonated by remote control..." said the article.

A neutron bomb, better known as the devil's weapon, which kills people but leaves building intact, was shelved years ago after running into a storm of outrage, and European allies have refused to allow neutron bombs on their territory. But since August 1981, when President Reagan gave the go-ahead, quiet production of the bomb has been going on, the article said.

"For now, these weapons are being stockpiled only on U.S. territory," Anderson went on to say, "but they can be deployed only with the permission of the country involved. Most likely, south Korea will agree to the deployment of neutron bombs."

Quoting a secret Pentagon report, Anderson disclosed lists of the non-strategic nuclear weapons available in the Pacific area: 133 bombs deliverable by plane, 63 eight-inch howitzer shells, 31 155 mm howitzer rounds and 21 ADMs.

The article also said most of neutron bomb production consists of some 340 warheads built for the Lance ground-to-ground missile, which is reportedly ready for deployment in south Korea.

Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, Director of the Center for Defense Information, put the figure of total nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea 661-686 in a 1976 report.

Rev. Moon Held for Urging U.S. Troops to Withdraw

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, who has long been confidant of Kim Dae Jung, has been detained by the Agency for National Security Planning (the former KCIA), it was learned on April 21.

The wife of the Rev. Moon said that agents of the ANSP took him away on April 20 for questioning in connection with his speech calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Mrs. Moon said he has not returned home since then.

In the recent years, anti-American sentiments in south Korea have been getting stronger. But he is the first Christian leader who has ever demanded the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

Pyongyang has placed the issue of U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea at a top priority in settling the reunification question.

In the interview with the Asian Wall Street Journal, Mr. Moon, who is also professor of a south Korean Theological Seminary, called the reunification of Korea "a must."

He said, "I've stopped asking the question: Is unification possible? It's a must. All we have to do is work for that, having faith in God. Here, we'll just keep on struggling for human rights, for freedom of the press, for welfare of laborers and farmers." (The Asian Wall Street Journal, March 8, 1983)

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(10)

To Develop Workers' Party of Korea into Everlasting Kimilsungist Party

(Continued from the No. 1,141 issue of The People's Korea)

At the Wangjaesan revolutionary site there is a museum with a total floor space of over 8,500 square metres. Composed of the introduction hall, 15 display rooms and a panorama stand, this museum puts on show rich, life-like mementoes and materials which illustrate in wide range and with profundity the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and its imperishable achievements, with the main stress on the history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities in the first halves of the 1930's and the 1940's.

What moves visitors to this revolutionary site more deeply is an unforgettable story about the painstaking efforts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il devoted to building its grand monumental structures.

Representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people to turn Mt. Wangjae, a land of glory, which bears the sacred traces of the great leader's revolutionary activities, into a revolutionary site which will be handed down for ever from generation to generation, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had a giant monument set up there and gave specific and meticulous guidance throughout the whole period of its erection since the project was undertaken.

He went into details to orient the creation of the monument and indicate where to fix its place and how to put it up and even showed deep care about the life of those who took part in carrying out the project for the revolutionary site.

Immensely inspired by his kind and scrupulous guidance, the staff in charge of the project and builders erected such a historic monument with splendour in a slightly over one year.

The giant monument which towers high on Mt. Wangjae is indeed a monument of revolution which presents its spectacular view, eternally conveying the undying revolutionary achievements of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and a rarely fine piece of work which is sufficient to be boastful across the globe in its scale and in its ideological makeup and artistry.

Because the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il regards the inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions as the most important matter in Party work and activity, all the revolutionary wealth accumulated by the respected President Kim Il Sung is now casting its gem-like transparent rays and the Korean people are going full steam ahead always along the triumphant trail blazed by great Kimilsungism.

The revolutionary guidance of a party aimed at consummating the revolutionary cause paved by the leader can be ensured only through a powerful and well-regulated system of guidance for its realization and through the militant functions of each of the organizations that form the party.

Further, the great power of the party as an organized detachment can be displayed only when an iron discipline governing the party is established.

Thanks to the original policy of Party building set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Workers' Party of Korea has an established revolutionary habit whereby the whole Party goes into action as one under the unitary leadership of its Central Committee and accepts its decisions and directives unconditionally and carries them through to the end.

Everywhere in Korea all Party organizations and their members and all people are filled with an unshakable determination to buckle down to whatever difficult work and finish it up, once they are called upon by the Party.

All Party organizations get on the move like an organism on the principles of democratic centralism and all Party members work and live according to the established orders and rules of conduct.

In point of fact, the history of political parties heretofore known to mankind has no record of such a well-knit and well-ordered militant party as the Workers' Party of Korea of today.

In history there has been no political party which does not try and does not struggle to make its line and policy and its organizational decision party-wide, no matter what kind of party it may be in which society.

However, we can see many a time that even in the parties which advocate socialism as their doctrine a party decision reflecting its organizational will becomes a mere advertisement for the masses of the party members, not to mention the case with bourgeois political parties.

In their case an open challenge to the organizational will of the party is regarded as "democracy" and even the party's discipline is protested against on the plea of its "restriction" on the liberties of "individuals". A general socio-political tone in such countries is that people consider party guidance to be a cumbersome "interference".

This is why many revolutionaries of the world who truly want to make revolution see the real nature of the Party in Korea and find their future in the experience of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea is indeed a model to revolutionary parties.

In all places of Korea where there are both life and the masses, Party organizations function, and where Party organizations function, there always comes the breathing of the Party.

The people are linked with the leader through the Party organizations and they feel the leader's warm care in the activity of the Party organizations.

The Party believes in the people, and the latter trust and follow the former and both of them, at one with each other, advance – this cannot be found in any other countries but Korea.

The Korean people proudly call the Workers' Party a mother party. This reflects the absolute confidence and unbounded loyalty of the popular masses to the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the respected President Kim Il Sung and guided by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and overflows with the fathomless happiness of living and making the revolution in the embrace of the Party, and with their firm resolve to fight to the bitter end, following the Party.

Although a centenary has passed since the emergence of the party of the proletariat on the globe, it is only the Korean people who call their Party a mother party, and this is a great glory and pride which only the Workers' Party of Korea enjoy.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il leading this mother party is, indeed, a great politician and genius of revolution who performed undying feats which no political leaders in the world could ever have accomplished in their lifetime.

Loyal Contingents Grow All Over Country

Whenever I visit Korea, I find myself overwhelmed with a particular emotion which can hardly be felt anywhere else.

During my recent visit it was all the more so.

Visitors to this country will be enveloped in a clear, beautiful, vivacious, harmonious and intimate mood everywhere – in industrial districts where gleaming sparks of molten iron of blast furnaces shoot up all over, in farm villages which are busy winding up a year's farming and in schools where sonorous reading voices are heard, not to speak of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

At any place no one will be seized with gloomy, somber, melancholy or heavy feeling.

This is not at all an impression which one derives simply from the natural beauty of this country known as the land of morning calm.

By people's faces journalists usually tell the social and political system of the countries concerned, the spiritual world of the people, the social relations between the people, the living conditions of the people and even their sufferings and misfortunes.

It will be right to say that such an awfully envious thing which I feel each time I visit Korea is an impression I get from the lofty spiritual world of the Korean people and their fine human relations rather than from the beauty of nature.

This wonderful reality cannot be seen in the capitalist society where even the personality of people is rated with money, the social relations between the people are based strictly on individualism, inestimable social miseries are caused almost every day in the never-ending desperate struggle for existence and many people are becoming mentally-deformed persons who betray the country and the nation and even relatives and friends. How on earth did it come?

The ideological revolution is the most important component of the Kimilsungist revolutionary theory.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to make communist revolutionaries of the working people through revolutionization and working-classization and is a political work to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative."

The ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task for eliminating capitalism once and for all even from the sphere of people's consciousness and completely emancipating all the working people from the shackles of all obsolete ideologies and thereby arming them with the advanced idea of the working class, the communist idea.

The Kimilsungist revolutionary theory on the ideological revolution further deepened and developed in the 70's and produced great results thanks to the illustrious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. He put forward a unique theory of ideology on the basis of a scientific analysis of the determining role of the people's consciousness in their activity and the importance of the ideological work in the revolutionary struggle. The theory of ideology implies a Juche-oriented policy of man's remoulding aimed at training all the members of society to be social beings, independent and creative.

In the world today a serious struggle is going on for defending the real dignity and worth of man.

All descriptions of human scums preach the reactionary philosophy under the catchwords "Each for himself alone!" and "Man is after all a selfish social being", as a consequence of which people get bogged down in the morass of extreme selfishness, making themselves corrupt and degraded. Their sophistry, indeed, cannot be construed otherwise than an unbearable affront to the human beings.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il countered all this sophism with the great theory of ideology that man's worth is determined by none other than his thinking and that man's thought decides everything. By holding fast to the theory of ideology and incessantly intensifying the ideological education for revolutionizing and working-classizing all the working masses of Korea, he brought about a great turn without precedent in history in solving the difficult problem of remoulding people's ideas and educating and training them to be true creatures.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il consistently maintains the policy of keeping the ideological and political work ahead of all other work in line with the slogan which calls for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Everywhere in Korea an extensive and deep-going ideological education is conducted to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the Party members and working people and revolutionize and working-classize the whole society.

And much effort is directed to the revolutionary education, the communist education, designed to uproot all sorts of outdated ideas remaining in the minds of the people and bring up all of them to be true revolutionaries.

In Korea great importance is attached to the political work of bringing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people into full play and vigorously inspiring them to creations and innovations.

Under the socialist system of Korea economic construction is stepped up and society develops constantly on the strength of the high political awareness and revolutionary zeal of the people, unlike in the capitalist society where money and whip work people and the law of value holds sway over the economic life as a whole.

People's high consciousness and revolutionary ardour constitute the source of mentality for inexhaustible strength and mass heroism, and form a powerful propelling force, in the building of socialism.

This explains why in Korea the significance of the political work among the masses is so highly accentuated and it is so importantly dealt with in Party ideological work.

In accordance with the theory of ideology advanced by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Korea's mass media actively serve the great task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. All its publications and information materials contribute to firmly arming the working people with great Kimilsungism and serve as an effective means of ideological education for transforming all spheres of social life – politics, economy, culture, morality and so forth – as required by Kimilsungism.

Every publication of Korea has its unique form of editing rarely to be seen in other countries and through it run the popular style of writing and wholesome substance.

All of Koreans, whether they live in tall apartment houses or in out-of-the-way villages, hear the voice of the Party and the Government simultaneously.

With the publication-distributing system developed, newspapers are delivered, without exception, to every home together with books and magazines which are wanted to take in.

Not only in cities but also at lumbering settlements in the northern regions and on tiny lighthouse islets out in the sea, bright pictures appear on television screens, where people immediately see the Party's intentions and wishes and watch the looks of the country that is changing and developing.

It will be right to say that Korea is leading the world by a long way in the content and method of mass education and in the distribution of its means.

Speaking of the high character of the Korean people, I must stress the point that all people in this country work, live and study in the collective.

Boys and girls live in the Children's Union organization, youth and students in the League of Socialist Working Youth, workers and farmers in trade unions and the Agricultural Working People's Union respectively, and everyone, man and woman, young and old, lives and works fruitfully with a political life.

The Kimilsungist conception of life clarified by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has come to stay in the revolutionary traits of the Korean people. They deem it the most sacred duty to participate in organizational life and undergo uninterrupted political and ideological training through voluntary organizational life.

Since such organized masses are standing by their leader and Party faithfully, Korea is always strong and powerful and does not know stagnation and standstill.

The ideological revolution in Korea is by no means the end and aim in itself. One of its major aims is to bring the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of people into play to become a great material force in the practical endeavours for the revolution and construction.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has advanced the splendid line of turning the process of carrying out revolutionary tasks into the very process of revolutionizing people and is guiding the work of ideological education to be combined closely with the practical revolutionary activities. It can be seen anywhere in Korea that production sites are places of learning to revolutionize people and schools to foster loyalty to the leader. **(To be continued)**

Speech of Premier Li Jong Ok

Premier Li Jong Ok made a speech at a banquet the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged on May 8 in honor of His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Noting that the current visit of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to the DPRK will mark an important occasion in further developing the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Lesotho to a new higher stage, he said:

With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Lesotho in July, 1980 the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries has entered into a new path of development.

Both Korea and Lesotho are members of non-aligned movement and developing countries standing on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The people of Lesotho under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Prime Minister achieved the independence of the country and today are striving hard to consolidate the political independence of the country, attain the national harmony and create a new life while smashing the repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists.

And the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is pursuing the non-aligned policy externally and rendering its positive support and encouragement to the Southern African people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

We extend our firm solidarity to the struggle of your people to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the country, build a prosperous new society and achieve the complete liberation of Southern Africa and sincerely wish you greater successes in your sacred endeavours in the years to come.

And we maintain that the desire of the Government and people of Lesotho to get rid of the blockade of the South African racists and have free access to the sea must be realized by all means.

Owing to the moves of the imperialists and the racists, the situation in Southern Africa still remains tense and the danger of a new war is now ever increasing than ever before.

The South African racists are continuously committing armed attacks and subversive acts and sabotages to plunge Lesotho into the chaotic situation and subjugate her politically and economically.

The Korean people determinedly denounce the moves of aggression and intervention of the South African racists against the people of Lesotho and strongly hold that the repression of the South African racists against the struggle of the Namibian and South African people for freedom and liberation and their armed invasion against her surrounding front-line states must be stopped at once.

The imperialists must give up their criminal acts of instigating the South African racists into the aggression and war, running counter to the trend of the times.

No matter how desperately the imperialists and racists may attempt to keep hold of their position, the day when the last bulwark of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa is crumbled and the complete liberation of the African Continent realized is sure to come.

Speech of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan

His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, made a speech at a banquet arranged on May 8 by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his honor.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il Sung, for having generously provided an opportunity for him and his delegation to come to Pyongyang, he said:

I wish to pay special tribute to the great leader and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il Sung, as well as to the dear leader, His Excellency Kim Jong Il, for their illustrious leadership of the Korean revolution, during which they rendered monumental service characterized by dedication to noble courses, devotion to duty, love for peace and progress, and singular statesmanship in world affairs under the banner of non-alignment.

We assure him the great leader of the firm support of the Government and people of Lesotho on the issue of Korean reunification, an issue of cardinal importance for the Korean people and the world in general.

This country's impressive and highly inspiring achievements in building a sound economy and in raising the material and cultural standards of its people, are a commendable reflection of the success of the Juche idea, for which we congratulate the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

We have noted the tremendous strides you have made in the generation of electrical power, in the mining and manufacturing industries as well as in the development of agriculture. These are areas of development in which my country takes a keen interest and in which it is desirous of sharing your experience and wisdom.

Lesotho's geographical proximity to South Africa renders her the most vulnerable to racist pressures.

Despite our vulnerability, we have refused to succumb to these pressures, and have on the contrary continued to articulate our uncompromising opposition to apartheid.

My country has recently been in the international spotlight, after South Africa's savage military attack on our capital, Maseru, last year when twelve of our nationals and thirty refugees of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa were massacred in cold blood in their sleep.

After this massacre we took our case to the United Nations Security Council, which responded by its resolution 527 of 1982, calling on the international community, to assist Lesotho economically in order to help it to lessen its dependence on South Africa, and to enhance its ability to continue to receive and protect South African refugees, as well as to protect her own people and their property.

Over and above this call by the Security Council, we are continuously making bilateral appeals to our friends to help us reduce our dependence and to improve our security. We have the hope that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will respond favorably to our appeal.

In spite of South Africa's aggression, and because of it, our will to resist apartheid will continue to grow. But we need the support of our friends like yourselves.

I have every hope that my visit here will give an opportunity for broader exchanges of views between our two countries, and a chance to further identify areas of mutual cooperation between our peoples.

Newly Built Ponghwa Lock Gate

A vigorous drive is under way to fulfil the Second-Seven Year Plan (1978-1984) in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

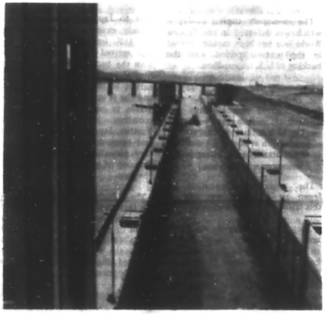
The working people of Korea have made successes by intensifying the drive to create "the speed of the 80s."

The Ponghwa Lock Gate has been constructed at the Maekjon Ferry of the Taedong River a few dozen *ri* northeast of Pyongyang. It is the second one after the Mirim Lock Gate built in July 1980.

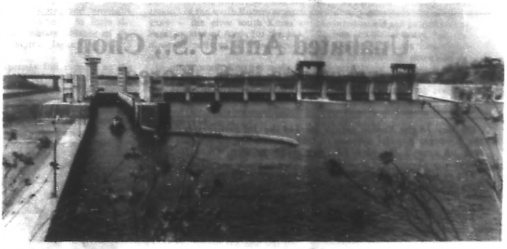
It is a modern combined lock gate with locks through which big and small boats are passable and broad underground passages. And the lock gate itself can freely adjust the flow of the water to prevent a flood damage.

The Taedong River emptying into the West Sea of Korea after flowing through Pyongyang is turning into a big waterway, hydraulic power bases, a fish farm and cultural recreation sites for the working people of Korea

A part of facilities of the Ponghwa Lock Gate



A waterway set up in the Ponghwa Lock Gate



A bird's-eye view of the Ponghwa Lock Gate

Pyongyang Attacks Tokyo's Military Moves

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

Rodong Sinmun on May 7 carried an editorial article entitled "Let Us Check and Furstrate the Japanese Militarists' Aggressive Moves."

The article noted that in a bid to become a "leader" of Asia in collusion with the U.S. the Japanese authorities captained by Nakasone are taking the road of overseas expansion to realize the old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere", talking about a "new Pacific era."

It said:

It is logical result of the development of Japanese monopoly capitalism that the Nakasone government is working overtime to realize the wild ambition for overseas aggresssion, while hastening militarization and rearmament.

The monopoly capital of Japan which was defeated in the Second World War has been rapidly revived in the postwar period with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

Extremely aggrandized, Japanese monopoly capital is now facing various contradictions and difficulties, such as narrow market in contrast to the growth of production at home and shortage of raw materials and sinking deeper in a serious economic crisis.

The monopoly capitalists of Japan are seeking a way out of this crisis in overseas aggression.

They try to infiltrate into vast areas of Asia, establish their neo-colonialist sphere of influence and back it up by force of arms, so that they may secure new stable markets, purveyors of raw material resources and a high rate of profit.

The Nakasone government of Japan is feverishly stepping up remilitarization and rearmament and following the road of reaggression not only in compliance with the demands of Japanese monopoly capital seeking overseas aggrandizement but also in compliance with the requiremens of the U.S. imperialists' global and Asian strategy.

The present Reagan administration, the most reactionary of all the successive U.S. administrations, is pursuing a vicious ambition to suppress the world revolutionary forces by "strength" and establish world supremacy, and is running wild to attain this end.

They attach great importance, first of all, to using the militarist forces of Japan as an ally and agent in executing their global and Asian strategy.

As to Japan, she is obliged to meekly execute the intensions of the U.S. imperialists because she was revived as a militarist force with the backing of U.S. imperialists, though she was a defeated nation in the Second World War, and she is subjugated to the United States in all aspects of politics, economy and military affairs. Further, Japan has large population and economic potentials, big military potentials and experiences in invasion of other Asian countries in the past.

The U.S. imperialists try to realize their ambition for Asian aggression with ease by using Japan as an agent of aggression and as a "shock force" and attach particular imporatance to strengthening "relations of alliance" with the Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists attach importance to Japan in their Asian aggression also because of her favorable geographical position in military strategy.

It is an important feature of revived Japanese militarism to serve the Japanese monopoly capital as well as the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese reactionaries take Korea as the first target of their overseas expansion.

By actively partaking of the U.S. imperialists' wicked scheme to provoke a war in Korea, the Japanese militarist forces try to take the first step in their reinvasion here and, using it as a foothold, to invade broad areas of Asia and finally become a "leader" of Asia.

Pointing out that to attain their ambition for overseas aggrandizement and execute the United States' aggressive strategy the Japanese reactionaries are building up large forces of aggression, it said:

To start in real earnest the building of a "military power", stepping up the arms buildup for aggression and establishing a war posture—this is the general policy of the Nakasone government of Japan which is speaking for Japanese monopoly capital thirsty for overseas expansion and backing up the aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism.

What the Nakasone government seeks in the line of building a military power is that Japan will take charge of part of a total war, a global war of the U.S. imperialists, and have military capacity of launching a forestalling attack operation.

The Japanese reactionaries attach greater importance to "active reaction" strategy than to the "exclusively defensive defence" strategy and talk about buildup of "powerful crack army unity equipped with high military technique" and about the "defence of the sea technique" and about the "defence of the sea routes," "blockade of straits" and "conversion of Japanese islands into an unsinkable aircraft carrier." This clearly shows their policy of a total war and attack operation.

Now Japan is putting spurs to the large-scale arms expansion in accordance with the policy of building a "military power" and of a total war and attack operation.

In the 1983–1987 period of the Fifth Arms Buildup Plan the Nakasone government plans to disburse a large fund to the tune of ¥15,600,000-16,400,000 million for arms expansion, for the reinforcement of the latest-type means of attack in particular. This amount is about 3.5 times that of the fourth arms buildup plan, or surpasses 1 per cent of the gross national product, which the Japanese reactionaries had set as the limit of military expenditures.

Nakasone is inveigling Japan deeply in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy and converting her in a hurry into a nuclear base. In fact, Japan is turning into a nuclear bridgehead of the U.S. imperialists for their Asian aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries try to push ahead their policy of overseas expansion with the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance as a tool, working round the clock to form this aggressive military bloc.

Nakasone who visited south Korea on the first leg of his foreign tour after he took power, decided to grant 4,000 million dollars for war purposes to the traitor Chon Du Hwan and thus strengthened military tie-up with his clique. In wake of this, he went to the United States and glibly talked about "sharing the same destiny" and promised the U.S. imperialists to actively join in their Asian agression.

Nakasone's visits to south Korea and the United States sought a heinous scheme to connect links in the chains of the triangular military alliance.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are hastening the perfection of the alliance and, at the same time, working hard to establish the "Asian-Pacific collective security system" involving the "ANZUS" member nations and other countries, with the alliance as a mother body.

Getting frantic with the building of a "military power," the Japanese reactionaries are in a hurry with the political reactionary moves of establishing a war system at home.

Nakasone tries to legalize the right of the "self-defense forces" to participate in a war and to be dispatched abroad by revising the present constitution and is scheming to carry through "emergency legislation."

The article stressed:

Japanese militarism today is more dangerous than it was in the past. The Japanese militarist forces are closely colluded with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, and its intrinsic aggressive nature is coupled with its design to get revenge for its defeat in the Second World War. This tells that the expansionists policy of the revived Japanese militarists will be extremely barbarous.

Nakasone's talk about "peace", "friendly cooperation" and "aid" is nothing but a crafty ruse to conceal the militarist rearming of Japan, her reinvasion policy. We should not underestimate the danger of Japanese militarism, but heighten vigilance against its overseas expansion ambition.

The struggle to check and frustrate the Japanese militarists' scheme for overseas expansion is a struggle to defend the independence and security of the Asian countries and safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

The Asian people who had suffered due to Japanese militarists in the past should not allow the crafty and heinous moves of the Japanese militarists to become a "leader" of Asia again and realize the old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" acting as an agent of U.S. imperialism in Asian aggression with its backing.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles bossed by Nakasone must give up the remilitarization, rearmament and reinvasion moves and act with discretion.

Unabated Anti-U.S., Chon Actions in S. Korea

On May 18 the Korean people marked the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in which some 300,000 people rose up against the May 17 coup d'etat of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The south Korean people have strengthened their anti-American and anti-Chon Du Hwan struggles, learning a lesson from the "bloodshed of Kwangju," in defiance of harsh suppression by the Chon junta.

Follows a roundup of struggles waged by different sections of the south Korean people.

The students of Kyunghui University were the first to lift their voice against Gen. Chon clique's Kwangju massacre and the Americans who support it. (September 1980).

They issued a Declaration entitled, "Let Us Punish the Murderer Chon Du Hwan in the Name of the People." They also demanded that the Americans stop supporting Chon Du Hwan.

Since then, anti-American struggles were carried out at Korea Univ. (Sept. 22), Sukmyung Women's Univ. (Nov. 10), Yonsei Univ. (Nov. 18), Seoul National Univ. (Dec. 11) and other universities in the same year.

What is worthy of note is the fact that they all supported the demand of Kyunghui University students.

Workers are going to join the ranks of people engaged in anti-American struggles.

Trade unionists are unfolding vigorous struggles, protesting against illegal treatment of workers in many enterprises such as American-owned enterprise Control Data, Wuongpoog Textile Co., whose trade union is said to be the last independent labor union in south Korea, and at U.S. military bases.

Ms. Han Myong Hui, a branch chairman of the labor union of workers of Control Data said that "an anti-American sentiments prevailed as the background to our struggle." (The New York-Times, Jun. 7, 1982)

Workers' struggles are characterized by their efforts to strengthen their organizational solidarity with students' struggles.

Not only workers but 2,000 students from 18 universities rushed to a prayer meeting sponsored by the Committee on Wuonpoong Textile Labor Issue. (Oct. 7, 1982)

According to the latest issue of the "Korea Communique," (Japanese language newsletter published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems), 1,300 workers and 300 students participated in a labor day meeting held at Yongdongpo Church in Seoul on May 10 and issued a joint appeal to all workers of south Korea.

Paratroopers and riot polices rush to the peoples of Kwangju during Kwangju Popular Uprising in May, 1980 as they demand democracy, freedom and withdrawal of Chon Du Hwan.

"Team Spirit '83" Denounced Worldwide

The largest war exercise "Team Spirit '83" which started from Feb. 1 to mid Apr. arose the strong indignation not only by the entire Korean people but by the world peace-loving people as it attempted war rehearsal which may cause a total war and nuclear shooting war against the DPRK.

It was serious challenge and threat against the people of the DPRK and the world.

During the war game many people and organizations in the world accused "Team Spirit" exercises and the moves to form a tripartite military alliance of U.S., Japan and south Korea.

Here is the summary of the world voice to accuse and denounce the late war game reported by the KCNA.

Pakistan

●The Lahore Regional Lawyers Association of Pakistan made public a statement supporting the appeal to the world people adopted at the emergency enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the D.P.R.K.

The statement says:

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. all over south Korea are a "test war" and a "preliminary war" for a forestalling attack on the DPRK any moment. Their provocative acts have reached a very dangerous stage and created a situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment on the Korean Peninsula.

The full-scale acceleration of the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance by the U.S. imperialists is a clear token of the sinister plot to light the fuse of war.

The Association bitterly denunciates the aggressive moves against Korea and demands that prompt end be put to their "Team Spirit" military exercises.

The statement declares the Association urges the United States to immediately withdraw its forces and nuclear and all other destruction weapons from south Korea. **(KCNA Mar. 25)**

Cuba, Mexico

●The National Jurists Union of Cuba and the Mexican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification published statements deriding the "Team Spirit 83" branding it as an encroachement on the sovereignty of the DPRK and a violation of international law.

The statement called on all jurists who cherish peace and justice to bitterly attack the military rehearsal.

Condemning the "Team Spirit 83", the Mexican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said:

The war exercises vividly reveal the bellicose nature of the United States and gravely menace peace in Korea, Asia and the world.

The Reagan administration is manoeuvring to frame up a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. This poses a threat to world peace and the sovereignty of Asian countries.

We express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and territorial integrity. We denounce the U.S. imperialist' arms buildup in the world, particularly in Korea and Asia.

We call upon all people who value peace to protest the aggressive "Team Spirit 83" military exercises creating tension and menacing mankind.

●The Cuban paper "Granma" carried an article castigating the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises, of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean junta.

The paper says that the "Team Spirit 83" organized by Washington is an open provocation against the independent Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the war exercises covering the whole area of south Korea with the mobilization of U.S. aircraft carriers and nearly 200,000 men of the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army are being staged within the frame work of the Reagan administration's policy of aggression in this part of the world, the paper notes:

This reveals Washington's intention to lay obstacles in the way of the realization of the Korean People's desire for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The most realistic and reasonable way for Korea's reunification lies in the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the paper declares. **(KCNA Mar. 25)**

Finland

●The Finland-Korea Association adopted an appeal at its annual meeting in connection with the grave situation prevailiing in Korea.

Noting that Korea's reunification and complete peace have not yet be realized though 30 years have passed since the signing of the armistice agreement in Korea, the appeal says:

The ongoing large-scale joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea, incessant military provocations on the Military Demarcation Line and the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance are part of the imperialists' war policy threatening peace and security in Korea and Europe and the world as well.

If a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it may easily develop into a global war.

The Association calls upon the Finnish people and the world peace-loving people to pay due attention to this grave situation in Korea.

The settlement of the Korean question urgently needs international solidarity. To support the Korean people in their struggle to drive out foreign forces and achieve peaceful reunification of the country is a legitimate action for peace. **(KCNA Mar. 25)**

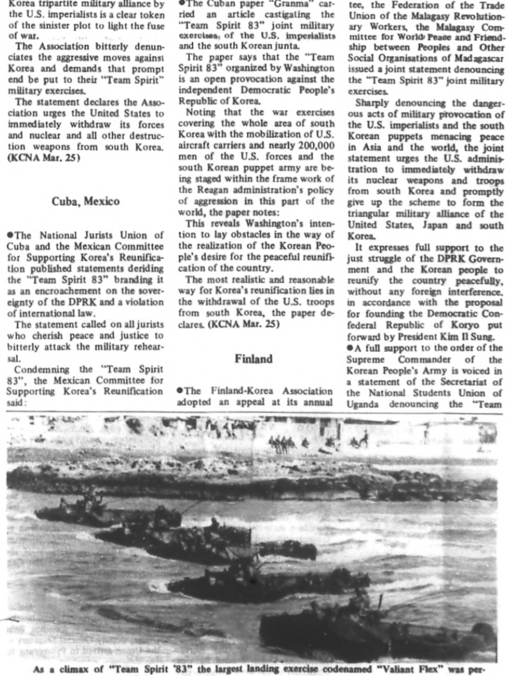
Madagascar, Uganda, Denmark

●The Malagasy Solidarity Committee, the Federation of the Trade Union of the Malagasy Revolutionary Workers, the Malagasy Committee for World Peace and Friendship between Peoples and Other Social Organisations of Madagascar issued a joint statement denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises.

Sharply denouncing the dangerous acts of military provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets menacing peace in Asia and the world, the joint statement urges the U.S. administration to immediately withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea and promptly give up the scheme to form the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

It expresses full support to the just struggle of the DPRK Government and the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully, without any foreign interference, in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

●A full support to the order of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army is voiced in a statement of the Secretariat of the National Students Union of Uganda denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. It clamors for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and extends undivided support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.



As a climax of "Team Spirit '83" the largest landing exercise codenamed "Valiant Flex" was perpetrated off the coast of Pohang on Mar. 15.

●A statement of the Roskilde branch of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association denounces the ever more open military provocations of the United States and the south Korean puppets, branding the joint military rehearsal as a challenge to the Korean people who want independent and peaceful reunification.

The statement supports the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung. **(KCNA Apr. 8)**

Soviet

●The April 4 issue of the Soviet paper "Izvestia" carried a commentary titled "Due to U.S.-South Korea War Hysteria" denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises.

It said:

The unprecedented-in-scale military exercises are in progress at the final stage in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. Particular concern is aroused by press reports that some "operations" in a simulated use of tactical nuclear weapons took place during the exercises.

Openly blaring about the purpose of these "operations" in Seoul, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer Shamelessly prattled that the U.S. forces in south Korea would use nuclear and all other means, if necessary.

According to press reports, the U.S. forces in south Korea possess more than 700 nuclear war-heads. The Reagan administration is now supplying new weapons to the Seoul "regime" while feverishly accelerating its militarization.

Under the pressure of Washington, Japan is being embroiled in the plan for a comprehensive "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army – she gives south Korea a huge amount of funds for the purchase of military technical equipment.

In short, south Korea is made to play the role of a large arsenal in the projected Washington-Tokyo-Seoul replenished with various types of up-to-date weapons including nuclear weapons.

Other Countries

A meeting was sponsored by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front at the Agricultural Cooperative "Friendship Hungary-Korea" of Nagyakata.

Speaking at the meeting the Councillor of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front denounced the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the sacred cause of national reunification.

The meeting adopted a solidarity letter to the Korean people, which stresses:

We always support the most reasonable policies advanced by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

●A meeting was held in Mongolia under the cosponsorship of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, the Mongolian Union of Lawyers and the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The speakers at the meeting noted that the U.S. imperialits, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets were the very ones who had rendered the situation of Asia strained and denounced the strengthened military tieup between the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppet.

They strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialitsts promptly stop all war moves and immediately withdraw their troops and weapons from south Korea.

●A protest meeting was held in Sapporo, Japan, under the auspices of the Society for Defense of the Human Rights of Koreans in Hokkaido.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting, which exposed the U.S. imperialits' moves for another war and scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

It said:

The Japanese government must refrain from taking the dangerous road of a tripartite military alliance and give up the criminal "two Koreas" policy.

The U.S. forces must withdraw from south Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia, taking along nuclear and all other weapons. **(KCNA Apr. 21)**

Guyana

The Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification recently held a meeting to intensify the solidarity movement for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in face of the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, according to a report.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting, which says:

We sharply denounce the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique, considering them foolish moves designed to put down by their military strength the action of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their anti-U.S. fighting spirit.

The wise step taken by respected Your Excellency for entering into a semi-war state in face of the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula, is a most revolutionary and just step which not only fully conforms to the interests of the entire Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country but also most correctly reflects the demands of the people of our times who are fighting against all manner of aggression, plunder and subjugation by imperialism and for realizing *chajusong* (independence).

Our Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification will launch an extensive solidarity movement denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korean puppet clique. **(KCNA Apr. 20)**

Organization of Latin American Unity

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Latin American Unity which was held in the capital of Nicaragua bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for heightening tension in Korea.

The final document adopted at the meeting says:

"We denounce the so-called "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises staged by the United States and south Korea with the mobilization of nearly 200,000 men of ground, air and naval forces on the Korean Peninsula, a strained and explosive region." (KCNA Apr. 20)

Story of S. Korean Female Worker (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,140 issue of The People's Korea)

Company-Supported Labor Union Officers

Prior to a meeting of union officers held in June, the company with Pak, an executive director as the center, resorted to tricks intended to replace the union chairman with another.

But at the meeting held on the 30th, Yun was elected union chairman again. Li Yu Ja was appointed vice-chairperson and other union officers were also reelected. The company officers, chairmen of the other companies' unions and those from the head office of the company left the meeting while it was going on, with an air of dissatisfaction.

Almost all the labor unions of chemical factories were controlled by the "government".

I was present at an election of union officers of Wonpoon Textile Company. I was very impressed. Union members were sitting in a row and watched the meeting and sang a labor song vigorously during the meeting and displayed their unity.

Why were they able to take such an attitude?

After our meeting, Li Yu Ja, vice-chairperson of the union, Yun Su Dok, chief of the women section, and Han Sang Im, a secretary, became stooges of the company. They contacted the company frequently. Due to obstacles placed by the company, we met difficulties in our union activities. The chairman of our union became discouraged.

Just at that time, Pak, a director of the production section of the head office of the company, was appointed head of the Usan factory, where all the workers joined the union and were said to be strongly united. There was something fishy about this sudden appointment as head of the Usan factory.

Continued Labor Disputes

Because of slanders and obstructions by the factory, the activities of the labor union stalled. Assaults on female workers happened frequently in the factory. Through our persistent struggle against these assaults, the chief of a section, who did violence to female workers, were ordered to resign.

Our struggle took a step forward. About that time Y.H. female workers' incident occurred at the headoffice of the New Democratic Party (Aug. 11, 1979 – Y.H. trading company women workers held a sit-in at the office of the New Democratic Party, then the first opposition party of south Korea. Their sit-in was repressed by 2,000 riot police.) A movement for an 8-hour day was being staged at the Hai Tai Confectionary Company.

On Aug. 11, the Y.H. incident occurred. Im Myong Jin, a priest of the UIM was arrested. Workers of the Hai Tai Confectionary Factory were brutally suppressed by the company, as they demanded an 8-hour day. Then, the UIM was labeled a "communist" or "pro-communist" organization.

Because of these incidents, even some of the UIM members in our company withdrew from the UIM.

I was investigated for six hours by prosecutors and security agency authorities on charge of being involved in the Y.H. case and the UIM. I was investigated even at the XXXX head office.

Afterwards, the company began to suppress UIM members, overtly and covertly. Even union members began to take a hostile attitude to UIM members.

Subversive Activities against Labor Union

At the Usan factory, destructive activities against its labor union began. Li Jae Ho, chief of the organizing section, and Yun Kun Sang, vice-chief of the education and information section of the labor union, were suddenly transferred to the head office without notice.

In October the company tried to make workers withdraw from the union. The headquarters of the Chemical Factories' Labor Union, which was controlled by the company, made all the workers withdraw from the union after a "central joint labor-management conference."

Under these circumstances, union members, and in particular, officers of the union of the head office began to distrust the chairman of the Usan factory union, who became weakkneed and was not active in union activities after his assumption of office.

On Mar. 13, an extraordinary meeting of the union officers was held.

Except two, 10 officers of the union called for a nonconfidence vote against him on behalf of all the union members. The chairman of the union left his seat in anger. Yu Sun Dok and Li Yu Ja were at a loss, but the meeting continued and Li Jae Ho was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Since then, the union has been split into two groups, that a group supporting former chairman protected by the company and the other group in support of the newly appointed chairman. At the same time, the company started full-scale activities against the union.

There was no special item on the agenda at an extraordinary meeting of delegates held on March 20 and only nonconfidence motion against the chairman of the union was put to a vote. The motion was carried unconditionally. Mr. Song was appointed new chairman and Li Yu Ja vice-chairperson. It was clear that the labor union would become a company-controlled union.

On May 17, members of the XX council of the UIM gathered at a training meeting for solidarity, sponsored by the UIM.

After work, I hurried to the Immanuel Religious House. The program including worship and supper at the gathering was pleasant to us. All people gathered there were wonderful and I felt as if I were in heaven. After the program and a long discussion, we went to bed at 1:00 a.m.

All of a sudden we heard someone knocking violently at the door of the house. Several detectives walked Priest Im under arrest in front of us, who were surrounded by armed policemen. It was 2:15 a.m. The next morning when I went out of the house, I found army men outside. I, for the first time, knew through a newspaper report that "martial law" had been proclaimed. In Kwangju, fierce struggle were reportedly being fought between citizens and armed troops.

After the arrest of Priest Im, the company strengthened its suppression of the UIM members.

Work in Storehouse

We continued our own labor union activities. We actively negotiated with the company about the problems of harmful labor, unwarranted 12-hour work, unpaid night work allowances, reinstatement of unwarrantedly dismissed workers, etc.

The company didn't listen to our proposal and so we sent a petition to the Labor Bureau. This triggered our exclusion from our workshop.

On July 4, as soon as four workers including Pak Dok Sun, Kim Chin Hui and I, seniors and section leaders, came to the factory, they were ordered to do "other work." The work that day was to make a flowerbed, to put away defective tape, to put things in order inside the storehouse – all this was humiliating work.

The next day, too, we were dispatched to the storehouse. That was no longer a "dispatch." That was a demotion. We went to the office in order to hear reasonable explanations. We were reprimanded for not obeying the orders of the company.

After that, we worked for a month in the storehouses. We were ordered to work in the material storehouse, the medicine storehouse, and other storehouses.

The storehouses were dusty and strong odor filled the air, so that we were unable to breathe freely and our eyes were red.

We were about to be crushed. But we endured this and helped each other and continued to work. When it was hard, we sang labor songs. Because we thought those who followed us would suffer if we were discouraged.

While continuing hard work in the storehouses, we repeatedly visited the office, demanding that we be reinstated in our former workshops. Whenever we did so, our demand was always flatly turned down.

The company was waiting for us to submit our resignations.

But we put up with this suppression by the company and continued to work in the storehouses. A month later, we were able to work at our former workshops. Our feeling of victory was wonderful, a feeling which would be shared only by those who had experienced similar victories.

At a report meeting held two days later, I said, "I am not sure when our fellow workers may be ordered to do the same thing that we have experienced. In such a case we will not be discouraged, if we encourage and comfort each other. We should never forget the word 'unity'."
(To be continued)

Female workers of the Y.H. trading company, arrested by the police when they held a sit in at the office of the south Korean opposition party in August 1979.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

APR. 5

*Ryu Tae Sop, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Maldives, presented his credentials to Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives.

The president of Maldives said that both Maldives and Korea are non-aligned countries and stressed: Maldives will continue to make efforts for the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between two countries in political and economic, cultural and all other fields.

APR. 7

*Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal met DPRK ambassador to his country Li Hyong Yon.

Expressing satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Rwanda and Korea, the Rwandan President stated that the Rwandan Government and himself unconditionally and firmly support President Kim Il Sung's policy of the independent reunification of Korea.

He stressed that he would firmly stand as ever on the side of the Korean people striving for the reunification of the country.

APR. 9

*A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission Pae Dal Jun left Pyongyang to attend the International Scientific Symposium on Gravel Production Processes and Architecture held in Algeria.

*A Korean sports delegation headed by rector of Pyongyang University of Physical Education Yun Tae Yun left Pyongyang to attend a Meeting of Sports College Rectors of Socialist Countries held in Cuba.

*A Korean trade union delegation left Pyongyang to attend a Meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions and celebrations of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity.

*A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency left Pyongyang to attend a working Conference of Technical Department Directors of News Agencies of Socialist Countries and a Seminar on the 60th Anniversary of the September Anti-Fascist Popular Uprising in Bulgaria.

*A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang by air for the German Democratic Republic to attend an International Scientific Symposium on the 165th Anniversary of the Birth of Karl Marx and the Centenary of His Death.

APR. 11

*A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union headed by His Excellency Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy General Secretary of the Union arrived in Pyongyang by

(To be continued on page 7)

Compositions by Korean Students in Japan

Way to School

After a pleasant time at school, we leave school for home, walking together with my classmates.

We attend school in groups. We members of a group attend school in a column. I am a member of the Umeda group, which consists of 21 pupils in all.

A red ribbon, the sign of the Umeda group, is put on my bag. I return home with my close friend, Jun Bok, hand in hand.

There is a traffic signal and a foot bridge on our way home from school. We attend school, obeying traffic regulations.

When a traffic light turns red, we stand there and wait. When a signal is yellow, we look carefully right and left. We cross the road while the signal is green. We form a line about 3 meters. We, members of the Umeda group, cross the road hurriedly like a flash while the light is green. This may look funny to others.

When we walk cross a junction, we meet a big dog, which is kept on leash. The dog is bigger than I. We stroke the dog's head and prod the dog's nose with a tether. The dog is very quiet. The dog walks slowly. Therefore, we gave it a nickname, the sluggy dog.

Whenever we walk past the dog, we always say "*Annyonghi* (good by in Korea)". Even when we say to the dog, "*Annyonghi*," the dog is quiet and never moves. But the dog is very cute.

Five minutes after we pass the dog, we come in front of the office of a chapter of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). Each time we get there, I put myself straight and greet our compatriots working there.

They see me off, saying "Good-bye, take care!" At this office, the fathers and mothers of many of my classmates work till late at night for our homeland and our school.

Next we go past the foot bridge. Then we come to a meat shop and a rice store. At a meat shop, chicken meat, pork and beef are always well arranged. I like chicken meat most. Chickens cry "cook-a-doodle." In the rice store, there are tens of straw bags filled with rice. Whenever I walk past the rice store, I think that I wish I were able to send these straw bags filled with rice to poor children in south Korea so that they can eat rice to the full.

There is a candy store which I like most on my way back home. I like candies very much and I like a man at the candy store. He is very kind.

Each time I meet him, he always tell me in a gentle manner, "Kon Su, Did you finish your study at school? What did you learn today?"

I stop and tell him what happened at school.

One day I told him about our athletic class.

The next day I spoke to him about what happened at a lunch-time and about our teacher.

The man of the candy store listened to me and smiled.

In this way, there are many "stations" on my way back home from school.

They are a traffic signal, a dog, a Chongryun office, a foot bridge, a meat shop, a rice store, a candy store – seven "stations" in all. After walking past these seven stations, I arrive at my house, the last station.

At home, *haraboji* (grandfather) and *harumoni* (grandmother) are waiting for me everyday.

As soon as I arrive at home, I always tell them about things I saw, heard, and met on my way back home from school.

"*Haraboji*, that sluggy dog barked at me in a low voice." *Haraboji* said, "The dog told you 'goodbye'."

I said to *harumoni*, "*Harumoni*, when I went past the meat store, I wanted to eat chicken meat." *Harumoni* smiled at me and said, "Well, Kon Su, let's go together to the meat store in the evening to buy chicken meat."

These "stations" are my stations, and nothing like them is found elsewhere.

Today, too, I, a Korean child here, return home as usual. **(O Kon Su, the 2nd grade of the elementary school of the Tokyo Korean No. 4 Elementary and Junior High School)**

Old Tale

A Touch-Me-Not (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Listening to the Tongja (child in Korea) star's story about Bong Ii, honeybees consulted each other about how to help the good Bong Ii.

While Bong Ii laid a vessel on a cluster of grass and was about to ask for honey, they came flying before she was aware of it, and filled the vessel with honey for her.

After giving thanks to them, Bong Ii ran for home.

"Mother! I've brought honey. Please, drink this," Bong Ii said, bringing honeyed water to her. Her mother was surprised to see it.

After listening to Bong Ii's story from beginning to end, her mother drank it without any anxiety. Since then, Bong Ii and the Tongja star became intimate friends.

One day, when Bong Ii went out to draw water at dawn, she saw the Tongja star lost in thought.

"Tongja star! Why do you look so sad? Can I help you in any way?"

"Bong Ii! Now I want to go to your place where people live. If I go there and gather medicinal herbs to cure your mother of her disease together with you, how nice it would be. But I can't even see you in the daytime. So, I am impatient of it," the Tongja star confided.

Bong Ii told the Tongja star that she wanted to do something to please it. "Bong Ii, thank you. Well, you may sleep three days and come to the Konni-Bong (peak) on the night of the third day. Wait for me there. By the way, you come, wearing a strong skirt," the Tongja star said.

At last, that day came. Bong Ii unfolded her skirt under a black rock of the Konni-Bong peak and waited for the Tongja star to fall on her skirt. The Tongja star fell from the sky.

But, O my! The Tongja star made a blunder. He did not fall on her skirt, but struck the black rock and fell. Bong Ii wept and wept.

Bong Ii collected even the red-blood of the Tongja star and brought it home. She buried it on a hill in the back of her home.

Whenever Bong Ii wanted to see the Tongja star, she would go running there. One day, going there, she saw a plant whose stem had red sprouts. Bong Ii grew it with utmost care. Red flowers soon began to bloom abundantly. Several days later, Bong Ii went to the Kach-Bong (peak), where she had had to go together with the Tongja star, and gathered medicinal herbs. She gave them to her mother. Thanks to Bong Ii's careful attention, her mother recovered from her disease.

Bong Ii was so overjoyed that she went to the hill in the back of her home, calling the Tongja star. But, what the deuce was the matter? blossoms had gone, because of strong winds on the previous night.

Bong Ii's heart was filled with sorrow. She gathered all the petals carefully. Red juice flowed from the petals.

Bong Ii thought it was the pure soul of the good and lovely Tongja star.

Then, Bong Ii wanted to treasure it forever.

After thinking hard, she decided to tint her fingernails with it. She painted her fingernails with the red petals beautifully.

It is said that after that people began to pluck tough-me-nots and tint their fingernails with the red petals. **(Concluded)**

(Continued from page 6)

air for a visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

APR. 12

*A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture headed by Lu Yuyi, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Press Department of the Ministry, arrived in Pyongyang by train to present books.

APR. 13

*A delegation of instructors of the Korean Children's Union left Pyongyang to attend the 8th Festival of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard.

APR. 15

*A delegation of the Left Party Communist of Sweden headed by its President Lars Werner arrived in Pyongyang by air.

APR. 18

*A delegation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Secretary V.P. Chubay arrived in Chongjin for a visit to North Hamgyong Province upon the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK.

*A delegation of the Ministry of Education of Czechoslovakia headed by Marta Vlacihova, vice-Minister of Education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang.

*Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Polish teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Marathon Race for "Mangyongdae Prize" held in Pyongyang.

*A Polish archery team arrived in Pyongyang.

APR. 19

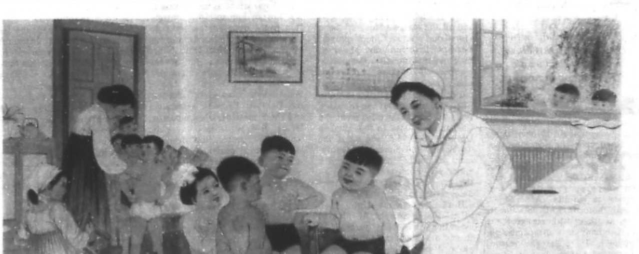
*A friendship visiting group of the WPK headed by So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.

APR. 20

*A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Chae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Communications, left Pyongyang to participate in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

*A delegation of the Parliamentary group of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang to attend the 132nd Council Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Finland.

*A delegation of the WPK, headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend the 4th Congress of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique.(KCNA)



Korean Paintings **"Medical Checkup at Kindergarten"** **By Pak Yong Suk (1970)**

Christianity, Human Rights and Democracy in Korea

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a summary of a speech made by Mr. Kim Dae Jung at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia on March 30, 1983.

I. The Current Human Rights Situation in Korea

Human rights have never been so violated in Korea as they are today. There is, in fact, no comparison between the Chun Doo Hwan regime of today and the Rhee Syngman regime of 1948 to 1960. It is true that Rhee Syngman was consumed by such lust to perpetuate his one-man rule that, time and again, he committed election irregularities. However, it is also true that basic civil rights and liberties were honored during Rhee Syngman's rule as long as they did not threaten his presidency. As a result, the press was relatively free. Election of the president was by direct, popular vote. Political opposition was allowed a legitimate role in the political process. The autonomy of local government was preserved. And the judiciary maintained its independence and integrity.

During the Park Chung Hee era, the protection of human rights deteriorated sharply. Park unleashed a monster, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and instituted the politics of fear and terror. Park also regimented the Korean people to establish a totalitarian state. In spite of all this, however, the human rights situation was better than it is today.

To be specific, except for a brief period after the 1961 coup, no politician was banned from political activity as they are today. The news media were not coerced into mergers or simply abolished as they have been under the Chun regime. And the regulation of the press was made relaxed than today. Although labor unions were manipulated by government, legal restrictions on their activities were far less stringent than today.

Since General Chun Doo Hwan seized power, as many as 700 journalists have been forced to retire simply because they demanded freedom of the press. At least one hundred scholars have been expelled for political reasons. It is estimated that each college campus has been infiltrated by 100 to 200 plainclothed policemen. A new regulation stipulates that each year 30 percent of college students must be dismissed from school. The number of political prisoners has nearly doubled and punishment has become much harsher than before. Labor union membership has plunged; dozens of active unions have been destroyed.

This is not my personal assessment alone. The State Department Country Reports on Human Rights, released in February by the Reagan Administration, offers an equally somber analysis. Let me summarize for you some of the major points of the State Department report on the "Republic of Korea."

(1) The focus of power is in the presidency, with the support of the country's military establishment.

(2) The use of torture persists. (The Korean National Council of Churches, the report notes, has petitioned the President to end torture, but the government has neither confirmed nor denied its use.)

(3) Mistreatment of prisoners has caused at least one death in 1982.

(4) Fair public trials in politically-sensitive cases have been denied.

(5) Arbitrary arrests and punishment continue. (The report states, for example, about myself, that "Kim Dae Jung had been imprisoned ..... on sedition charges which many believe were not substantiated.")

(6) Invasion of the home without warrant is allowed by law. (In my case, my belongings were confiscated in 1980 and have never been returned.)

(7) Surveillance, eavesdropping, and opening of mail are common practices.

(8) Persons who criticise the government to foreigners are subject to imprisonment.

(9) Political opposition figures are kept under housearrest or jailed on extraneous charges as reprisal for their criticism.

(10) The Christian Broadcasting Service is barred from accepting advertising which has placed it in a precarious financial position.

(11) Labor organizations are confined to the level of individual enterprises and may not receive outside aid even from their national federations.

(12) Collective labor actions have been made almost impossible to carry out and unions have been banned in major industries.

(13) Provisions in the law allow the government to dissolve any political party it deems contrary to "basic democratic order."

(14) The number of political prisoners has risen by 53% in the last year, from 272 in late 1981 to 417 in November 1982.

In 1982, Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches both criticized the human rights conditions in Korea, pointing especially to the problems of torture and of prisoners of conscience.

There have recently been some signs of improvement: my democratic compatriots who went to prison with me were released when I left my country to come to the United States. Death sentences for the two principals in the burning of the American Culture Center in Pusan have been reduced to life imprisonment. And some former politicians have been permitted to return to the political arena. While these measures are welcome, they have only modified the injustice; they hardly represent a commitment to human rights and democracy.

II. The Relationship between The Human Rights Movement and Democratic Restoration in Korea

In Korea as elsewhere, human rights cannot be protected and promoted without a genuinely democratic government. Human rights are based upon the principles that the government abides by the popular will, that people can claim their rights against the government, and that they can meaningfully participate in politics. Accordingly, Korean human rights movements have as their ultimate goal the establishment of a democratic government. There are five reasons why, in spite of our long persistent struggle, we have not succeeded thus far.

First, our first government was not established by our own will and efforts. Human rights and democracy, after all, must be won; they cannot simply be handed over.

Second, Syngman Lee, as the nations's first president, had the historic mission of laying the foundation for democracy. But, blinded by lust for power, he betrayed his mission and his people and collaborated with pro-Japanese elements to consolidate his own position. In addition, he perverted the national interests of anti-Communism and national security into a rationalization to extend his one-man rule. This set an unfortunate precedent, readily exploited by his successors to justify their own dictatorships.

Third, there are three institutions whose independence and integrity are essential to human rights and democracy: the legislature, the judiciary, and the news media. Sadly, however, during the dictatorships of Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan, they have become powerless and, in some cases, even voluntarily have served as the lackeys of dictatorship.

Fourth, economic growth has produced two intractable problems: soaring foreign debts and an excessive concentration of wealth. Our debts today approximate $40 billion, and only a handful of conglomerates control a disproportionate share of our national wealth. In 1982, 42% or the GNP was produced by only 10 corporations. The Korean people are, therefore, discontented and Korean society inherently unstable. To suppress popular discontent and to rationalize their repression, the Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan regimes have relied upon anti-Communist and national security sentiments.

Finally, even though the majority of our soldiers are dedicated to national defense, a few are immersed in political game-playing. Especially those soldiers in and around our capital city of Seoul have established hegemony in the military command structure and have been subjecting military decisions to political manipulation. As a result, both political integrity and national defense have been gravely undermined.

Undaunted by these obstructions to democratic development, the Korean people have tenaciously fought for human rights and democracy. Among Asians, we are people who have endured some of the most severe sacrifices. Just as there are five reasons why democracy has not yet been won, there are five reasons why the struggle will go on.

First, Korea is the only nation in East Asia which, despite thousands of years of Chinese domination and influence, has retained its self-identity. While most of the Mongols and all the Manchurians have been assimilated into China proper, Koreans have proudly preserved their national integrity. Democracy requires self-assurance, and, in this regard, we have fully demonstrated our democratic potential.

Second, throughout five thousand years of Korean history, from the Dangun mythology to the Tonghak Uprising of 1894-5, and on to the democratic and human rights movement of today, there has been a remarkably consistent emphasis on the democratic principles of freedom, justice and human dignity.

Third, the determined expression of national democratically-oriented aspirations has been particularly strong over the last one hundred years. I can point, among other things, to the Tonghak Uprising of 1894 and the March First Independence Movement of 1919, the April 19, 1960 Student Revolution, the 1971 presidential election which was essentially a popular electoral struggle to change power, and the 1979 popular revolts at Pusan and Masan. Even though General Chun Doo Hwan has subverted by his military coup d'etat the national passion for democracy, the Korean people who have shown so much resolve and resiliency will never quit the march toward that goal.

Fourth, the Korean people have the necessary educational and cultural sophistication for democratic restoration. In this respect, they compare well with American or French societies today in the level of education.

Fifth, Christianity provides spiritual leadership in the nation's drive for modernization and democracy.

These democratic attributes will give us the will and the wisdom to surmount all obstacles and to establish democracy on our own in the 1980s. Since the founding of the Republic in 1948, the Korean people have mounted four historic battles for democracy; (1) in 1952, to put an end to the Rhee Syngman dictatorship; (2) in 1960, the successful April 19 Student Revolution, later nullified by Park Chung Hee's military coup d'etat; (3) in 1971, the presidential election, in which, in spite of irregularities, I polled 46 percent of the popular vote; and (4) finally, in 1979, the popular uprisings in Pusan and Masan that led to the assassination of Park Chung Hee. We Korean people are like the grass. We may be pushed to the ground. We may be trampled upon. We may be mowed off. But, in the end we always rise again.

III. Human Rights and Christianity

In recent years, the Christian Church has served as the bulwark of the Korean human rights struggle. It actively opposed the 1972 declaration of the Yushin dictatorship by Park Chung Hee. It has since supported the advocates of human rights under persecution and, through prayer meetings, helped boost their morale. In addition, the Catholic Farmers Association and the Protestant Urban Industrial Mission have borne the brunt of the struggle to protect the rights of workers and peasants. Christian student groups have formed the hucleus of the student democratic protest movement. Christian organizations have mobilized to help political prisoners and their families, to provide lawyers for defendants and to protest against the use of torture of inhuman prison conditions, demanding improvements in the government's treatment of prisoners. For their active involvement in the cause of social, economic and political justice, more than 100 clergy men and women have been imprisoned.

It is, therefore, impossible to discuss human rights and democratic movements in Korea without fully appreciating the role of Christianity.

IV. The United States and Human Rights and Democracy in Korea

Korean-American relations were one hundred years old last year. The Protestant churches in Korea celebrate their centennial next year.

Since the middle 1960s, however, the United States has taken a series of actions that have shaken the Korean people's trust and gratitude. For example, in return for Park Chung Hee's agreeing to send Korean troops to Vietnam in the late 1960s, the United States was favorable to the 1969 constitutional amendment that allowed Park to run for a third term. Under the pretext of stability and security, the U.S. chose to look the other way when the Yushin system was introduced in 1972. Even though the United States did cautiously support democratic restoration in the period immediately following Park Chung Hee's assassination, its actions during the tortuous and bloody rise to power of General Chun Doo Hwan were totally inconsistent with its earlier encouragement of democracy. And all of this was capped by President Reagan's invitation to Chun Doo Hwan to be one of his first state guests in 1981.

The Korean people's disappointment and frustration have exploded in the burning of the American Culture Centers in Pusan and Kwangju and of the American flag on at least two college campuses. Even though I can never support such destructive methods, I understand well the feeling which gave rise to these actions.

The rationale for the United States' support of dictatorship is that stability is necessary for national security, but it is plain that security, cannot be attained without the guarantee of human rights. I submit to you that human rights are a precondition for stability, which is a precondition for security. This is true for the United States. It is no less true for Korea.

Recently the Chun Doo Hwan regime has loudly proclaimed its desire to confer with the north. But it flatly refuses to deal with responsible opposition at home.

If the Chun regime insists upon confrontation, it will not long survive. Lee Syngman was overthrown. Park Chung Hee and his wife met tragic deaths. How can Chun Doo Hwan succeed in suppressing our people, enjoying as he does much less prestige than his predecessors and facing much more difficult problems?

We are not asking the United States to fight in our stead or directly to interfere with the Chon Doo Hwan dictatorship.

We want our American brothers and sisters in this room to impress upon your government that security without human rights and democracy is a political alchemy that has never worked. This will be your contribution to our struggle for human rights and democracy in Korea. We can do the rest.

Freedom House Report on S. Korea

Following are excerpts from a Freedom House report concerning south Korea:

Political Rights. South Korea is under a military regime ....

Recent elections of both president and assembly have given opposition leaders a restricted right to compete. There is no independent local government.

Civil Liberties. Although most newspapers are private, as well as many radio stations and one television station, they have been reorganized by government fiat. Freedom to express differing opinion has been repeatedly restricted.....

Because of government pressure, self-censorship is the rule. Special laws against criticizing the constitution, the government, or its policies have resulted in many prisoners of conscience and the use of torture. The courts have not been able to effectively protect the rights of political suspects or prisoners. Many political opponents have been denied travel permits. Human rights organizations are active, but have been under heavy pressure.

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